Western Carolinian.

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SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1830.

[VOL. X.....NO. 507.

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, cheapness of provisions, &c. the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and will hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

LAW.

JOHN MUSHAT, having obtained license to plead in the County Courts, takes this opportunity of informing those who may wish his services, that he will generally be found at his residence, near Statesville, Iredell county.

February 1st, 1830. 4t09

Millinery and Mantua MAKING.

MRS. F. L. MITCHELL, respectfully informs the Ladies of Salisbury and its vicinity, that she will carry on the *Millinery* and *Mantua Making*, in its various branches, in a neat and fashionable style; and hopes, by so doing, to merit a share of patronage. Her place of residence may be found at the house where Mr. White formerly lived, opposite the State Bank.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Salisbury, Jan. 16th, 1830. 02

NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE subscriber is grateful for the liberal patronage hitherto received from the citizens of Salisbury and Rowan county; and takes this occasion to return his sincere thanks for the same. And he cherishes a hope, that by keeping a well selected and cheap assortment of *Goods*, to merit a continuance of the generous confidence of an enlightened community.

He is now receiving, direct from Philadelphia and New-York, a well selected and complete assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

well adapted to this market, and purchased entirely for *cash*, which will enable him to sell very cheap for CASH, or on time to responsible customers. Among his stock, will be found a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hard-Ware, Groceries,
Cutlery, Domestics, &c.

Those who wish to purchase good and cheap Goods, will please call, examine, and judge for themselves.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Dec 4th, 1829. 97

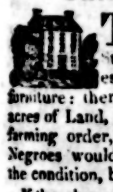
N. B. The manufacturing of Stills and Tin Plate Ware, heretofore conducted by *Edward Cress*, will hereafter be carried on by the subscriber: who will keep constantly on hand, or manufacture to order,

Stills, and Tin Plate Ware,

made of the best materials, and in the most substantial and fashionable style of workmanship; and hopes, by a strict attention to this branch of business, to merit the patronage of the public.

D. H. CRESS.

Catawba Springs.



THE subscriber, intending to move from this part of the State, offers for sale the above establishment, with or without the furniture: there is attached to this, 6 or 700 acres of Land, a part of which is in excellent farming order, prime Meadows, Orchard, &c. Negroes would be received in payment; and the condition, besides, will be liberal.

If the above establishment is not sold by the first of May next, it may be rented for one or more years.

From the increasing custom for the last three years, during the summer months, the place, if properly attended to, may be rendered as profitable as any establishment of a similar kind in the State. 99 CHARLES JUGNOT.

Beattiesford, Lincoln county, Dec. 7, 1829.

Cabinet Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his former customers, and the public at large, that he has removed his Shop from the building he recently occupied, to the House nearly opposite, which was formerly occupied by Thomas Holton as a Tavern, and lately by Mr. Samuel Fraley as a Cotton Gin Making Shop: It is on Main street, five or six doors east of the Court-House, and convenient to the business part of the town of Salisbury; where the subscriber will continue to carry on all branches of the

Cabinet Making

business, as heretofore. His materials shall be of the best quality, and his work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and his prices shall be moderate, to correspond with the pressure of the times.

Orders from a distance, for side Boards; Bureaus; dining, breakfast, and ladies working Tables; Secretaries, and Writing Desks; Candle Stands, Wash Stands, *&c. &c.* will be executed on short notice, and strictly in accordance with directions.

The subscriber solicits the patronage of the public, and hopes he will be able to merit it.

HORATIO WOODSON.

Salisbury, January 7th, 1830. 8t08

Carriage Making.

THE subscriber having purchased the establishment of Mr. Miles Hill, in the town of Charlotte, N. C. is prepared to carry on the *Coach* and *Gig Making Business* in all its various branches. Having procured the best kind of materials, and having good workmen in his employ, he will make to order, as well as keep on hand, all descriptions of Coaches, Gigs, Carriages, Stages, Barouches, Carry-Alls, &c. His prices shall be very low, for *cash*; or a reasonable indulgence will be extended to responsible customers. All orders for work from a distance, will be promptly attended to. *Repairs* of all kinds, will be done on short notice, and reasonable terms.

DANIEL BUTTON.

Charlotte, N. C. Dec. 23d, 1829. 99

NOTICE.

A. TORRENCE & Co.

RESPECTFULLY solicit all those (without distinction) who are indebted to them, to call and pay their accounts without delay. And they take this opportunity to inform the public, that their Books are closed this day, and that they will hereafter sell

GOODS
FOR CASH ONLY;

or for Merchantable *Produce*. They will sell their Goods at very reduced prices.

Salisbury, January 30th, 1830. 04

REMOVAL.

WADE W. HAMPTON, Tailor, respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has removed into the new and convenient Shop on Main street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Revell & Templeton, and more recently by Mr. S. Lowry; where he continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

in all its different branches. He employs the best of workmen, and receives the Fashions regularly from the North; which will enable him to execute all kinds of work in his line in the most fashionable style, and substantial workmanship, and on the lowest possible terms.

Garments Cut out, on short notice, and at low prices. All orders for work from a distance, promptly attended to, according to directions. Most kinds of country produce will be received at the market prices, in payment for work.

He solicits a continuance of that patronage hitherto so liberally extended to him; and hopes, by the style of his work, and his exertions to please, to merit it. W. W. H.

Salisbury, Nov. 18, 1829. 93

Gold mines, land & negroes.

THE subscriber, wishing to remove from the neighborhood, offers for sale his valuable Plantation, four miles west of Charlotte. The tract contains 282 acres of land, a large part of which is as good as any in Mecklenburg county; about 120 acres are first, second and third crop ground, of the best quality. The plantation adjoins the celebrated Capps Gold Mine, and the opinion seems to be well founded that Gold abounds in two hills, particularly, on the plantation; a branch runs through it, for three fourths of a mile, which, it is thought by men of judgment, is as rich in the precious metal as any of the Burke mines: there is also on the place good water-power for mining operations.

Also, 20 or 25 likely NEGROES for sale; or a part of them, such as may not wish to follow me.

Any person desirous of purchasing, can call and view the premises; or inquire of Robert I. Dinkins, in Charlotte, for a description, &c.

12t07 W. M BOSTWICK.

Charlotte, Mecklenburg co. N. C. Nov. 10, 1829.

Great Bargains in Lands.

THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of *Land*, situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. *Lead* ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and *gold* has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the state; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. It is believed so favorable an apportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; *warrantee* deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN.

December 14th, 1829. 100tf

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to *lease* some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and *warrantee* titles made to purchasers.

J. BROWN.

Blacksmithing Business.

JOHN I. SHAVER, & CO. have taken the *Blacksmith's Shop* heretofore occupied by *Philip Shaver*, in the town of Salisbury; where they intend carrying on the *Blacksmithing Business*, in all its various branches; and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. They have in their employ one of the best workmen in the county; which will enable them to execute every description of Blacksmith's work in a style of neatness and durability, equal to any in this part of the country. Their terms will be moderate, with a reasonable indulgence for pay.

Salisbury, Dec. 9, 1829. 98

An Apprentice

TO the *Printing Business* is wanted at the office of the Western Carolinian. An intelligent, active young man, 16 or 17 years old, will be taken on very advantageous terms, if application is made soon. *January* [illegible]

CLERKS and SHERIFS' FEES.

The following is the act, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, regulating the Fees of Clerks of Courts and Sheriffs:

An act fixing the fees of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and Sheriffs' fees.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the clerks of county Courts shall receive the following fees, and no other, viz:

For every leading process, $1; for every indictment, 60 cts; for each recognizance, 20 cts; for every continuance or reference of any cause, 30 cts; for every judgement, 75 cts; for every subpœna, provided the party insert no more than four witnesses in the same, 20 cts; for every execution or order of sale, 40 cts; for every scire facias, provided nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal any part of the act of 1828 allowing half fees in cases of scire facias, 60 cts; for every copy of record, 10 cents; for each copy sheet of ninety words, not exceeding five copy sheets, and 5 cents for each copy sheet after five; for every order or rule foreign to the cause, with copy of the same if required, 20 cts; for entering the probate of a will on the minute docket, and qualifying the executor or executors, administrators with the will annexed, 25 cts; for recording will, for each copy sheet, 10 cts; for copy of a will, for each copy sheet, 10 cts; for receiving probate, and entering the same on the minutes of the court, of each inventory, account of sales and account current and schedule of executors, administrators and guardians. 25 cts; for recording each do. in books for that purpose, by the copy sheet, 10 cts; for every marriage license, 75 cents; for every search of record out of court, 10 cts; for proving or entering acknowledgment of any conveyance of land and other estate, 20 cts; for every commission to examine a feme covert, 25 cents; for every commission to take testimony, 25 cents; for every guardian or other bond taken in court, 60 cts; for every indenture for binding apprentices, 60 cts; for every special verdict or demurrer or motion in arrest of judgment, 30 cents; for every writ of error or appeal, with a transcript of record, $1; for every certificate of witnesses attendance or jurors, 10 cents; for recording mark or brand 10 cts; for affixing the seal of office to every instrument of writing requiring the same, 25 cents; for every certificate, 20 cents: *Provided*, that this shall not authorise the clerk of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Craven county to charge any fee for a certificate given according to the provisions of the act to regulate the finances of Craven county, passed, A. D. 1828; for issuing warrants on entry of land by order of court, 40 cts; for enrolling divisions of estates, for each lot, 20 cts; for taking and recording every prosecution bond, 50 cents; for every certificate of tavern license and bond with copy of rates, $1; for taking an account, such sum as the court may allow, not exceeding fifty dollars; for every subpœna founded on a petition, $1; for every petition by the copy sheet, 10 cts: for every writ other than leading process or subpœna ad testificandum, $1; for certificate of amount of account of sales or account current of administrator, executor or guardian, if under $200, 20 cents; if above $200, 40 cents; for every order of court authorising the sheriff to issue a license to retaliers, 80 cents; for correcting an error in a patent, 40 cents.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That any clerk who shall fail or neglect to record in a well bound book or books, to be kept for that purpose, all last wills, testaments and inventories and accounts of sales of administrators, executors and guardians within three months from the time of their probate, shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by any person in consequence of such failure or neglect.

III. *Be it further enacted*, That the clerks of the Superior Courts shall for like services receive the same fees as are by this act allowed clerks of the County Courts, and no other.

IV. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever a court shall make an order of sales of lands levied on by a constable in pursuance of an execution issued by a justice, no attorney's fee shall be taxed, nor any other fees for clerks or sheriffs, than those prescribed by this act.

V. *Be it further enacted*, That no clerk of any County or Superior Court shall be entitled to charge any fee for any capias ad respondendum issued during term time, unless such capias be executed.

VI. *Be it further enacted*, That in all those cases where there shall be a nolle prosequi entered, or the defendants shall be acquitted or convicted, and unable to pay the costs, and the court shall not order the prosecutor to pay the costs, the counties shall pay the clerks and sheriffs half their lawful fees only, except in capital or clergyable felonies or prosecutions for forgery, perjury and conspiracy.

VII. *Be it further enacted*, That in all civil suits and indictments hereafter tried or disposed of either in the County or Superior Courts, the party or parties cast or convicted shall pay a tax fee of one dollar; which several sums the respective clerks shall pay over to the county trustees within three months after the same be by them received: *Provided nevertheless*, the plaintiffs, in civil suits shall not be required to pay a tax fee on writs as heretofore: *and provided further*, that the provisions of this section shall not extend to the county of Nash.

VIII. *Be it further enacted*, That the sheriffs shall receive the following fees and no other: For every arrest, 75 cents; for every bail or replevin bond, 25 cents; for service of a copy of declaration in ejectment, 60 cents; for serving copy of declaration, 10 cents; for service of every scire facias, 60 cents; for service of notice to arbitrators, referees or commissioners to take an account, 30 cents; for every attachment levied, 75 cents; and if further trouble by moving of goods, to be taxed by the court; for every replevy bond upon such attachment, 25 cents; for every subpœna served, on each person named therein, 30 cents; for putting in stocks or pillory, 50 cents; for every commitment, 30 cents; for every release, 30 cents; for summoning commissioners to divide real estate, and for qualifying them, to be paid in equal portions by the claimants, 30 cents each; The fees for keeping each criminal in jail per day, to be allowed by each County Court as now directed by law; for every notice of taking depositions, 30 cents; for summoning, empannelling and attending on every jury, in every cause in court, and calling the same, 10 cents; where a special venire shall by order of court, for summoning each juror and attending the same, 20 cents; for serving and attending on any person on a habeas corpus, per day, $1 50; for selling the estate of an intestate, to be allowed by the court not exceeding two and a half per cent; for executing a warrant of distress, or an execution against the goods or body, two and a half per cent; for every writ of possession, $1; for every levy by virtue of an execution, 75 cents; for the execution and decent burial of any criminal, $10; for services of equity process and incidental thereto, the same fees as for the like services at law; for maintaining any slave or any criminal seized by virtue of any legal precept, such sum as may be fixed by the County Court in each county in the State; for apprehending any criminal, $1; for conveying any criminal to the jail where such criminal ought to be conveyed, 10 cents per mile, and 5 cents for each person composing the guard, provided the number shall not exceed four persons: and if more than four shall be absolutely necessary, two cents per mile for said guard, for each day such sheriff shall maintain said prisoner, fifty cents: the expense shall be paid by the respective counties when such prisoner shall not be liable or able to pay the same.

Provided, that nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of an act, passed at the present session of the Legislature, providing compensation for jurors of the original pannel in the counties of Beaufort and the other counties therein mentioned.

IX. *Be it further enacted*, That no sheriff of any county in this State shall charge a commission on any monies collected on a judgement rendered by a justice of the peace, nor any other fees than those allowed by law to constables for similar services.

X. *Be it further enacted*, That the sheriffs of the respective counties within this State shall hereafter collect and receive all fines, amercements, forfeited recognizances and forfeitures on penal statutes, imposed, adjudged or decided by any of the courts in this State; and all sums of money by them so collected and received shall pay over to the respective county trustees or wardens entitled to receive the same, within three months after such monies shall be so collected and received, to be applied to the discharge of county claims and contingent expenses as now by law directed.

XI. *Be it furter enacted*, That the said sheriffs shall return a transcript at the time of settlement with the trustees, which shall contain the names of all persons from whom fines, forfeitures and amercements shall have been received.

XII. *Be it further enacted*, That the clerks of the several courts within this State shall annually, on or before the first day of January, in each and every year, make a full and complete return to the respective county trustees of all tax fees, fines, forfeitures and amercements, which shall have been imposed, adjudged or decreed in the preceding year, as well as the names of the persons who shall have paid fees as of those who have been fined, amerced, or adjudged to have forfeited their recognizances.

XIII. *Be it further enacted*, That the sheriffs shall receive sixty cents for summoning each guardian to renew his bond or settle his accounts; which sum shall be paid by said guardian.

XIV. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

XV. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the clerks of the County and Superior Courts to keep a copy of this act posted up in their respective offices, and in the court house, in some conspicuous place during the sitting of each court, under penalty of fifty dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace, by any person suing for the same.

Provided nevertheless, That the provisions of this act shall not affect any private act, passed for any county in this State, in relation to the clerks and sheriff.

XVI. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the several County Courts of this State from making just and reasonable allowances to their sheriffs and clerks for performing what has been heretofore called extra service, as now authorised by law.

Patent Office.—It appears from a recent message of the President of the United States to Congress, that there is an unexplained deficiency in the accounts which have been rendered at the Treasury, of the fees received at the Patent Office, amounting to $4290. Precautions have been provided to guard against similar delinquencies in future.

Mr. Monroe lately arrived in Washington, and thus for a time was furnished the somewhat noticeable circumstance of the presence at the same time, at the Seat of Government of three individuals who had sustained the office of President of the United States. It is a beautiful and practical commentary on our institutions. Mr. Adams is residing at Washington in consequence of the ill health of his lady, whose constitution is too delicate to stand a more northern temperature. *Camden Journal.*

Cotton Seed Oil.—Another exhibition of the utility of this new discovery is given by the editor of a western paper, who says—"We had our lamp filled a few evenings since with oil pressed from the cotton seed, and we have no hesitation in saying, that the oil burns as well as any other kind we ever saw."

John Quincy Adams, late President of the United States, has been elected a member of the board of overseers of Harvard University, to supply the place of Josiah Quincy, elected to the Presidency of the institution.

We find the following retort courteous in the Harrisburg (Penn.) Intelligencer of Friday. It is part of a legislative debate.

"Mr. *Craft*, a young man of considerable promise from Allegheny county, having thought proper to answer Mr. *Martin*, of Philadelphia county, on the subject of connecting an important subject with party feeling, Mr. Martin thought proper to answer Mr. Craft, by saying that he would quote the following poetry for the gentleman's instruction:

"Large vessels can—may venture more,
"But little *Craft* must keep the shore."

Mr. Craft replied, that when the gentleman offered argument, he would condescend to answer him; but as he had been pleased to amuse the house with poetry, he would add the remainder of the couplet:

"The noble swallow seeks the sky,
"The foolish *Martin* can but try."

Elm Flour.....Superfine Flour of Slippery Elm, is advertised at Washington, as a medicine for colds, pleurisy, quinsy, dysentery, strangury, and inflammation of the stomach.

CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives, 29th ult. Mr. Coke, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to abolish the office of Major General of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and directed to be printed.

POST MASTERS.—On the 29th ult. In the House of Representatives of the U. States, Mr. M'Coy, of N. York, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the propriety of making it the duty, by law, of the Postmaster General to report, annually, to Congress, a list of all Postmasters, (whose offices return a quarterly balance amounting to two hundred dollars, and rising, yearly) who, on the first day of January preceding, shall have been defaulters, for the space of six months after balances against them have been notified to them by the Department; and also, making it the duty of the Postmaster General to remove from office all such defaulting Postmasters.

On motion of Mr. *Speight*, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation, by law, for erecting a Light Boat, to be station at or near the Brant Island Shoal, in Pamptico Sound, North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. *Deberry*, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing Edlyne Willoughby, of North Carolina, a soldier of the revolutionary war, on the Pension list of the United States, and that his papers in the War Department, be referred to said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Wickliffe*, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt under process of the Courts of the United States.

On motion of Mr. *Clarke*, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the Field and General officers of the Militia, so far as respects the transmission of their official orders and returns, the franking privilege.

In the House of Representatives, 3d inst. Mr. *Wickliffe*, from the Committee on Retrenchment, presented a report on the subject of restricting the public appropriations to the specific objects for which they were made, stating that the sums voted for the contingent expenses in the several branches of the public service might be, and had been, misapplied He referred to the fact of the allowance for contingencies in the Indian Department, which formerly amounted to about one hundred thousand dollars annually, having been, during the last session, reduced to one fifth of that sum. In respect to this, it suggested the propriety of extending a similar provision to the item of the contingent expenses of Congress; more particularly in cases where either House expended sums for matter "totally unconnected with the business of legislation, and certainly not falling appropriately within the contingent expenses."

In the House of Representatives, 4th inst. on motion of Mr. *Ramsay*, it was *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for a more liberal compensation to Post Masters at distributing Post Offices.

On motion of Mr. *Williams*, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing on the pension list, the names of William Woodsides, William Hall, Thos. Brotherton, and John Scott, and that the papers supporting the claims of said petitioners, be referred to the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Deberry*, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Pensions, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing Jeremiah Messer, of North Carolina, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, on the pension roll, and that his papers in the War Office, be referred to said Committee.

In the House of Representatives, 5th inst. Mr. Drayton, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to alter and amend the organization of the Marine Corps.

Mr. Conner, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported a bill for the relief of Joseph Young.

Our incomes should be like our shoes; if too small they will gall and pinch us, but if too large they will cause us to stumble and to trip. But wealth, after all, is a relative thing, since he that has little, and wants less is richer than he that has much, but wants more. The contentment depends not upon what we have, but upon what we would have; a *tub* was large enough for Diogenes, but a *world* was too little for Alexander.

Maine.—The Legislature of Maine, though it has been several weeks in session, has not yet completed the organization of the government. The Senate on Thursday, were engaged in discussing the right of certain gentlemen to seats in that body. The democratic republicans moved that Mr. Pike of York be admitted. Rejected 8 to 8. The national republicans moved that Mr. Usher be admitted; rejected 8 to 8, the democratic republicans voting in favour of the motion. The national republicans moved that the report in relation to Washington county be accepted; rejected 8 to 8. *Boston Bul.*

There is a terrible commotion in the Legislature of Maine. The Portland Argus, (Jackson) of the 3d inst. says:

"*A third branch* of the Legislature was organized yesterday afternoon by eight gentlemen (Adamsites) who seceded from the Senate for the purpose of choosing, in conjuction with seventy five members of the House, four new (Adams) Senators. The old Senate having adjourned in the absence of the federal members until this morning, the aforesaid seceders met in the Senate chamber this afternoon, and elected Dr. Phelps, of Somerset, President. Mr. Kavanagh, the old secretary, was called upon for the Journal, but refused to give it up. Whether they will claim members, including the present President of the board (who is the man of their own choice), during the remainder of the session remains to be seen."

From Colombia.—The brig Montilla, has arrived at N. York from Carthagena, having left that port the 9th ult

Gen. Harrison, late Minister of the United States to Colombia, his son and his Secretary, Mr. Van Ranselleer, of Albany, and Col. Torrens, late Charge d'Affairs of Mexico, to the same Government, have arrived in the Montilla.

A correspondent of the Mercantile Advertiser writes under date of the 9th ult. from Carthagena, that "all eyes are fixed on the Liberator, and a great anxiety is manifested to know what course he will pursue. Guayaquil and Quito have declared in favor of his being proclaimed Monarch of Peru. The news of the separation of Venezuela, causes much excitement."

The English Minister, Mr. Turner, and his family, arrived at Carthagena on the 4th ult. The brig Medina was to sail on the 11th for Chagres, to bring up a part of Bolivar's Army, which was at Panama.

Intelligence received previous to the arrival of the Montilla, states that General O'Leary, who lately quelled the insurrection in Antioque, has been appointed Minister from Columbia to the United State.

Mexico.—We last week gave some account of the *new* Revolution in Mexico; another statement says: "The causes which have been operating to render the government of Guerrero unpopular, with a large portion [perhaps majority] of the people [or rather army] of the United States of Mexico are supposed to be known. The project, to accomplish which, the province of Yucatan is now in array, and for which the troops at Puebla have lately risen, is '*Centralism*,' by which for the present, they wish to vest all power in *one individual—that individual* is to be St. Anna, and here is the proximate cause of the movements now in progress.

The large district of Campeachy is commanded by St. Anna's brother in-law, and here *the ball received its first impulse*. The truth is that there is no power known or felt in all Mexico—*but the Army*. The military power originates and prosecutes a revolution there, at its pleasure—*the people* have no existence!

A *Whale*, seventy five feet in length was landed on King's [Lynn] Beach, in the month December, [1756] Dr. Henry Burchsted rode into his mouth, in a chair drawn by a horse; and afterwards had two of his ribs set up for gate posts, at his house in Essex-street, where they stood for more than fifty years.

History of Lynn.

District of Columbia.....Mr. Livingstone has introduced into the Senate of the U. S. the following:

Resolved, That there ought to be established in the District of Columbia a legislative body, elected by the inhabitants, and vested with all the powers of rightful Legislation subject to the revision of Congress.

The President of the *Bank of Cape Fear* has called a meeting of the Stockholders, to be held at the Banking House in Wilmington on the 13th of April, next, to determine whether they will accept of the extension of their charter granted by act of the last General Assembly.

Upper Canada.—The House of Assembly of Upper Canada have refused to receive the Chaplain designated for them by the Lieut. Governor, and have requested the Clergy of York, of all the different Christian denominations, to officiate alternately.

Albany Gazette.

North Carolina Gold.—Since the 4th of March last, the office of the Bank of the U. S. in Fayetteville, has received from its dealers $30,153 in Gold, in Bars, the produce of the North Carolina Mines.

Supposing that the State Bank, with its six branches—the Bank of Cape Fear, with its branches, and the Newbern Bank, with its branches, have received as much more; and that the merchants of the western counties, where the Gold is found, and who deal principally with the Northern cities, remit as much more to pay for their purchases, we have an amount approaching $100,000 found, within the last year, in the Gold mines of this State.

These suppositions, we are convinced, fall below the reality, but they show the propriety of having a branch of the Mint in this State, for the purpose of assaying and stamping the Gold. *Journal.*

Judge Washington.—At a meeting of the Gentlemen of the Bar, and the Officers of the Supreme Court of the U. States, on the 23d ult. Mr. Wirt in the Chair, Mr. Webster submitted Resolutions expressive of the deepest regret for the loss sustained in the death of the Hon. Bushrod Washington, late associate Justice, and of the highest respect for the professional learning, and the purity of public and private character which distinguished the deceased—and proposing that the usual badge of mourning be worn for the remainder of the term. The Resolutions were unanimously adopted; on the 27th Mr. Berrien moved the Court that they be entered on the records. Judge Marshall observed. that no one knew the worth of his late Brother better, or more sincerely regretted his death, than himself, and he believed the sentiment was common to all his associates. The proceedings of the Bar, and Officers, were gratifying to their feelings, and he felt great pleasure in directing the entry of the Resolutions upon the Minutes of the Court.

Navy Commissioners.—A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives of the U States, to reorganize the Board of Commissioners of the Navy. Three Commissioners of the Navy are to be appointed, who are to have each separate duties apportioned to them, viz: One to have charge of building, equipping, arming, and repairing Ships, another of the establishment and construction of Navy Yards, Docks, Storehouses, &c and a third, of the making of contracts for supplies. Other duties not enumerated to be apportioned to them, as the Secretary of Navy may think proper. The said three Commissioners are, besides, whenever the Secretary of the Navy shall think proper, to be convened as *a Board*, for the consideration of such subjects connected with the Naval Establishment of the United States, as may be submitted to them.

RED JACKET IS NO MORE!

He has gone to the land where his fathers have gone,
Whose ghosts will rejoice in the fame of their son."

The great spirit called him to himself, on the morning of January 20, while at his residence at the Indian village, near Buffalo. He had seen eighty winters.—As a warrior, he was brave beyond most of his brethren; as an orator he excelled all his nation, and it is said that no man who ever lived in our land, could so mould the feelings of his hearers, to his own will. He was warmly attached to the customs of his fathers, and resolutely opposed the introduction of the manners of the whites. He carried this feeling so far that he would seldom, if ever, converse in the English language, though he was well acquainted with it.

Albany (New York) Gazette.

Legislature of Ohio.—The Cincinnati Gazette says, one of the chief employments of the Ohio Legislature, now in session, is granting divorces, and that, in doing so, they are relaxing the obligations of the matrimonial contract to a dangerous extent.

A correspondence between Commodore *Creighton* and the officers and crew under his command, has been published in the Norfolk papers. The letters express regret at his recall, and a decided wish that he "may experience a triumphant refutation of the calumnies against him."

Alexandria Gazette.

Sunday Mails.—The seventh day Sabbateon Christains have petitioned Congress against passing any laws relative to the stopping of Sunday mails. The Legislature of Indiana have adopted a memorial to Congress, remonstrating against any interference on this subject.

Raleigh Register.

It is stated that Gov. Houston, who, as has been mentioned, is now at Washington, has abandoned entirely his assumption of the Indian costume and habits, and mingles in social intercourse and gaiety as freely as formerly. *ib.*

Idle Boys.—The select men of Gloucester, Mass. have published a notice informing the idle boys of that town, that if they are found playing the truant in school hours, they will be treated as vagrants, according to law.

THE TARIFF.

In the House of Representatives of the U. S. 5th inst. Mr. M'Duffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for the reduction of the duties on tea and coffee; and, also, a bill to reduce and modify the duties upon certain imported articles, and for other purposes. Embodied in the latter, was, among various enumerated in it, one for equalizing the duty on bar and rolled iron, and fixing it at ninety cents per hundred weight, the effect of which, should it be adopted, will be to place foreign hammered iron upon an equal footing in the American market with British rolled iron, the duty upon which amounts, at present, almost to a prohibition. It contained, also, other clauses, providing that the imposts on Hemp and Flax, and on Cotton and Woollen manufactured, should be the same as those levied previous to the passage of the late tariff bill. It provided, also, for a reduction of the duty on molasses to five cents per gallon; and for a drawback upon Rum distilled from foreign Molasses; for a diminution of the impost upon salt, from twenty to ten cents, per fifty-six pounds; of that upon Wool a gradual reduction until it was diminished to fifteen per cent *ad valorem*; and to fix a similar per centage upon indigo, and hemp, rape and linseed oil. The bill was read a first time; and, after some discussion, the second reading was postponed until a future day.

The Editor of the Newbern Spectator, who was strongly opposed to the appointment of Gov. Branch to the Navy Department, has had the candor to make the following just remarks relative to the Secretary's able Report: *Star.*

"*Navy Report.*—We have read with a pleasure unexpected, the Report of the Secretary of the Navy. It is a sensible, and, in the main, a judicious document. We say this with the more pleasure, as we have heretofore expressed the opinion that the appointment of the Hon. Secretary was not a fortunate one."

The Revised Statutes of the State of New York have gone into operation. Extensive reforms are introduced by them in the criminal, as well as civil jurisprudence. One change that has been made strikes us as a very proper one, viz: The old form of asking prisoners whether they are guilty or not guilty, is superseded, by the query of "*Do you demand a trial upon this indictment?*"

A letter from Savannah, dated January 4, says "the hyacinths and jessamines are in bloom, and the fruit trees are putting forth."

Virginia.....The following summary view of the population and taxes of the State of Virginia, may be interesting to many of our readers.

	Whites.	*Slaves.*	*Taxes.*
West of the Alleghany. - - - -	181,384	17,178	21,770
Between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany. - - -	138,132	33,533	55,962
Between the Blue Ridge and head of tide water. - -	197,222	221,322	150,265
Below the head of tide water. - - -	165,532	176,251	144,432

The Navy – The several vessels of War, of the U States Navy, now in service, are as follows:

In the Mediterranean. the Delaware 74, Java 44, Constellation 36, Warren 18, Lexington 18, Ontario 18, Fairfield 18, guns.

In the Pacific, Guerriere 44, Vincennes 18, St. Louis 18, Dolphin 12.

In the West Indies, Hornet 18, (since lost) Erie 18, Peacock 18, Natchez 18, Falmouth 18, Grampus 12.

On the Coast of Brazil, Hudson 44, Vandalia 18.

The Vessels of War now on the stocks and those in ordinary and repairing, are as follows, viz:

At *Portsmouth*—*Alabama*, ship of the line, *Santee*, Frigate of the first class, and *Concord*, Sloop of the first class.

At Boston, *Virginia*, ship of the line, *Vermont*, ship of the line, *Cumberland*, frigate of the first class, *Columbus*, ship of the line, *Independance*, ship of the line, and *Constitution*, Frigate of the first class.

At New York, *Sabine*, Frigate of the first class, *Savannah*, Frigate of the first, *Ohio*, ship of the line, *Washington*, ship of the line, *Franklin*, ship of the line, *United States*, Frigate of the first class, *Boston*, sloop of the first class.

At Philadelphia, *Pennsylvania*, ship of the line, *Raritan*, Frigate of the first class, *Crane*, sloop of War, and *Sea Gull*, receiving ship.

At Washington, *Potomac*, Frigate of the first class, *Columbia*, Frigate of the first class.

At Norfolk, *New York*, ship of the line, *St. Lawrence*, Frigate of the first class, *North Carolina*, ship of the line, *John Adams*, stripped for repair.

Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 23, 1830.

☞ We are authorized to announce Mr. FIELDING SLATER, the present Sheriff of Rowan county, as a candidate for re-election, at the next General Election in August.

☞ We are also authorized to announce Mr. JOHN A. MURPHEY, as a candidate, at next August election, for Sheriff of Rowan county.

☞ We committed a mistake, in our paper of the 2d inst. in stating the vote of the resolution of Mr. Hunt, for dividing the annual proceeds of the sales of Public Lands among the several states and territories, for purposes of Education exclusively; Mr. *Shepperd*, from the Stokes district in this state, voted *for* the resolution, instead of *against* it, as we then had it. We were led into the error by *copying* from some other paper. Messrs. Carson, Speight, Alston, Hall, and Williams, from this state, voted against the resolution.

Supreme Court.—The following gentleman, in addition to those heretofore announced, has been admitted to practise Law:

In the Superior Courts: Montreville Patton, of Buncombe;

Clerk's and Sheriff's Fees.—Thinking we could not better occupy a portion of our columns than by giving publicity to the act of the last session of the Legislature, fixing and regulating the Fees of Clerks and Sheriffs, we have this week given the law in full: it will be found on our first page. As almost every individual is concerned in the enactments of this law, it would be well for those who take the paper, to preserve *this* No. if none others; and those who do not take it, had better subscribe!—or perhaps they can (or *do*) BORROW from their wise neighbors who *have* subscribed.

ELECTION of SHERIFFS.

We have heretofore given some of the outlines of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, vesting the election of Sheriffs in the people at large; but as an increasing interest is beginning to be felt by the people on the subject, and as candidates for that responsible office *are being* announced, a synopsis of the law cannot but be acceptable to the greater proportion of our readers at this time.

Section 1st provides that the Sheriffs shall hereafter be elected by the free *white* men entitled to vote for Commoners:

2d; the election to take place on the same day with that for members of Assembly and under the same rules and regulations; the person having the highest number of votes, to be declared elected by the County Court, to which the returns are to be made; in case of a tie, the county court, a majority of justices being present, to choose the Sheriff from the persons having the highest and an equal number of votes.

3d; in case the persons appointed for the purpose, fail to hold the election, a magistrate and two freeholders can supply the vacancy.

4th; the election to be held once in two years only; the county court, a majority being present, to decide all contested elections.

5th; the person elected, is to give the necessary bonds, their sufficiency to be judged of by the county court, and take the necessary oaths; a failure to do which, on or before the second day of the term of said court which shall be held first after the election, forfeits the office—and a failure in the Sheriff to make *annual* settlements, satisfactory to the court, also forfeits the office; in either of which contingencies, the court, a majority of magistrates being present, are to elect a sheriff, who shall hold his office until the then next election by the people.

6th; no one eligible to the office, except he has resided in the county one year immediately preceding the election, and shall own 100 acres of land.

7th; Sheriffs now in office, to continue, on renewing their bonds, till others are fully qualified, by giving proper bonds, to act.

8th; if any Sheriff, elected under this act, be convicted in the superior or county court of a misdemeanor in office, he may be removed from office by the court; the coroner to perform the sheriff's duties till the then next session of the court, when a sheriff shall be elected by the court, a majority being present, for the remainder of the two years: but should the court fail to make such election, the coroner to continue to execute the duties of the sheriff till a vacancy shall be filled.

9th; any coroner, before he shall be entitled to perform the duties of sheriff, under this act, shall, at the county court clerk's office, before five magistrates, give satisfactory bonds, &c.

10th; a majority of the justices of the county, are to meet at the next term of the court after the election, to receive the necessary bonds from the sheriff elect; and unless he shall give bonds satisfactory to a majority of the justices his office to be forfeited.

11th, repeals all laws conflicting with this, except the provisions of former acts rendering the magistrates liable for neglecting to take sufficient bonds and sureties from a sheriff or Coroner, which are still to remain in force.

REQUEST.

All letters, papers or communications of any kind, addressed to the Rev. H. N. Pharr, as Stated Clerk of the *Presbytery of Concord*, or as Secretary of the Young Men's Missionary Society, will hereafter be sent to the post-office in Statesville, Iredell county, N. C.

February 15, 1830. 3t9

To Gamblers!!—A law exists in the State of Maine, one provision of which is, that "when a person has gambled away his property, neither he who wins, nor he who loses, can legally hold it; but it reverts to the heirs and relatives of the loser, in the same manner as though he were *naturally dead!*"—This is excellent: such a plan had not occurred to us, before we were apprised of this case.

Apropo: Not many weeks since, a *distinguished* BLACKLEG *honored* Salisbury with his presence: but after remaining among us for a number of days, without meeting with any encouragement in the line of his *profession*, or conciliating any associates, he left us, as he observed, in *disgust*—characterising our good people as a community of *Priest-ridden Fanatics!* We thank him for his opinion: We value infinitely higher the *censure* of such persons, than their *praises*. The abuse of these wretches, is a letter of recommendation to a community.

Southern Manufactures.—A cotton factory has recently been established near Athens, Georgia, the principal part of the *operatives* in which are young slaves, who, it is said, do as well as the whites at the North. The yarn and cloth made at this factory, are said, by the Athenian, to be of a superior quality. Thus is the South, on whom the Tariff of 1828 bears with peculiar oppression, driven to the fabrication of her own clothing: by which, the edicts of her oppressors will soon be rendered a dead letter on the statute-book.

More Banks burst!—The Belchertown and Sutton Banks, in Massachusetts, are broken. A report to the legislature developes transactions of stock-jobbing enormity, appalling to the honest man, and sickening to the moralist. At the time of the failure of the Belchertown Bank, it had the enormous sum of *one dollar twenty-five cents* in specie, in its vaults!

Ohio.—Elijah Hayward, and John M. Goodenow, (the latter a member of Congress) have been elected Judges of the Supreme Court of Ohio, to fill vacancies: they are both firm friends of Gen. Jackson's Administration.

New-York, Feb. 11.—Steady demand for Cotton; sales during last week, 2700 bales; Uplands at 8.75 o 10.50. Coffee, 11.50 to 12; dull. Southern Flour $5 5-8; rather dull. 1900 bushels North Carolina *Corn*, at 39 cents. In Sugars, not much doing; browns, 7.50 to 8; North Carolina Tobacco, 3 to 5; Teas, imperial 1.25, gunpowder 1.22. hyson and young hyson 1.10, souchong 75, bohea 35.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.—Since the 16th inst. the value of American cotton, except the finest sorts, has risen quite 1-8d per lb. and in the best qualities the advance is nearly ¼ per lb; new Boweds, though in small quantity commanding 7d per lb.

From the U. S. Telegraph, Feb. 6.

Gold Mines &c.—The following is a copy of a circular prepared, by the Chairman (Mr. *Carson*) of the Select committee on the subject of establishing a Branch of the United States, Mint in the Gold Region of North Carolina.

House of Representatives, U. S.
February 3, 1830.

SIR—I have been instructed by the Select Committee, to which was refered a resolution on the subject of establishing a Branch of the U. S. Mint in the Gold Region of North Carolina, to make the following inquiries from such gentlemen as were supposed to possess sufficient information on the subject.

I respectfully request your answer to them, and to state any facts tending to extend the information relating to this interesting portion of our country.

1st. What quantity or value of Gold has been found at your Mine during the past year?

2d Do the improvements in machinery, the experience in the process of wording and collecting, with the aid and light of science, &c. promise an increase in the products of the present year?

3. From the observations made on the formation and geology of the country, can any certain calculation be made as to the durability of the Mines?

4th. Is it reasonable to calculate that the products of the Mines will be in an increased ratio during the past and present years?

Gov. Branch.—A correspondent of the Boston Bulletin, who writes from Washington City, under date of 25th ult. remarks, in relation to the idle rumors of changes in the Cabinet, that "the last week has furnished reports of a revolution in the Cabinet, by which Mr. Branch was supposed to be materially affected. I do not believe there is any gentleman in the government more worthy than he is of the confidence of the people, and therefore I do not believe that he is at all liable to any caprice or contingency adverse to his own will and inclination. Mr. Branch is a most worthy man, a perfect gentleman, and possessed in a high degree of the qualifications to command universal respect. He is firm, honest, and capable, and very little subject to the infirmities of public life. At all events, he is not in circumstances to be intimidated, or tempted by the consideration which actuates most office-holders; and always feels at liberty to do his duty without fear, favor, affection, or the hope of reward. You may put down all reports of his removal or resignation as wholly unwarranted and gratuitous. His tenure of office is quite as permanent as that of any other member of the Cabinet."

At Washington.—A Correspondent of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette writes, that there is much talk at Washington of a change in the Cabinet—that Mr. Branch is about to retire from the Navy Department, and Mr. Woodbury is to succeed him. A correspondent from Washington writes us, that great efforts are making *there* to induce the same belief—viz: that Mr. Branch is to go out, in consequence of private misunderstandings—Our Correspondent does not believe a word of it. He thinks "the President has too much tact not to see the object and elude it."—We confess we are in the dark on this subject. We cannot believe these rumours—and we should much regret that the country should lose the services of Mr. Branch, but for the most substantial public reasons. *Richmond Enquirer.*

From Washington......The coalition letter writers at Washington, and the coalition editors every where, are busy in fabricating and circulating the most unfounded reports in relation to the present administration. If we were to believe a tythe part of what we hear and what we see in print, we inevitably should come to the conclusion, that 'confusion worse confounded' reigned in the President's political family, and that open hostilities were on the eve of breaking out between the different members of the cabinet, one party rallying around Calhoun, and the other espousing the cause of Van Buren Now this is all *fudge*—the sheer invention of these same coalition letter writers, whose greatest happiness would be to foment ill blood between the friends of the President; and it would be doubly gratifying on their part to witness the Vice President and Secretary of State engaged in open and vindictive warfare. But these mischief makers will be sadly disappointed. Messrs. Van Buren and Calhoun are not such silly politicians, as to be entering into a contest at this early day for the Presidential chair. They know too well the value of public favor, for them to risk its loss by prematurely agitating the question of the next Presidency. Besides, the people have manifested so much satisfaction at the course pursued by Gen. Jackson, thus far, that they will, in all human probability, require him to consent to a re election, in order to enable him to complete the various and important systems of reform which he has so happily commenced, and which promise such lasting benefits to the republic.
Old Dominion.

Mr. Webster, &c.—A correspondent of the N. York Courier and Enquirer, writes from Washington under date of 4th inst. as follows:

The public land debate is still going on in the Senate, Mr. Rowan this day run alongside of the Massachusetts Senator, and rowed him up salt river in the Kentucky fashion. He showed clearly that in firing a shot across the Ohio, that Senator, like Col. Crockett's dog, had backed up the wrong tree. "Mr. President," said he, setting his spectacles on his head, according to the representation of the Senator from Massachusetts, New England must be a perfect paradise, studded with groves of orange, pomegranite, citron and olive; the very streams meander through an elysium, *except perhaps on the Sabbath*, and the inhabitants sip nothing but nectar; but, when we come to analyse all these beautiful pretensions, we find that the nectar, at least, has marvelously the flavor of New England rum!" There's a *staver* for you: something like a cold cut—a home stroke, that a man, even of Mr. Webster's gusto, cannot carry full sail under. But in sober mood, we love New England for her sound morality—for her schools—for her industry—for her economy; but we cannot admire her politics, or love her statesmen.

The Tariff.—A letter from Washington, to the editors of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, under date of the 25th ult. says—"I do not think the Tariff so popular as it was. I find many New England men speak of it without mercy; and the Western people say it has done them no good. Depend upon it, the manufacturers overshot their object by crying out Tariff, Revenue, Domestic Industry, Woollens and American System. They overloaded their Artillery, which in recoiling, has kicked them over."

Mr. *Peter Force* has disposed of his interest in the *National Journal*, to Mr. *George Watterston*, late Librarian to Congress, by whom it will be hereafter published.

Maine.—Mr. Ware, the Adams Candidate, has finally been elected Governor of Maine, by a convention of the two houses of the Legislature of that state.

A manufactory of *Frame Houses*, has been established in Philadelphia: the *article* can be transported on the canal, to any desired location.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Feb. 8, Robert H. Adams, from Mississippi, appointed a Senator in the place of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, deceased, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Livingston offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of revising the laws imposing penalties for military offences; and that they particularly enquire into the expediency of abolishing the punishment of death for the crime of desertion in time of peace, and providing some other penalty for the offence.

In Senate Feb. 9, a message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Director of the U. S. Mint; which states, that the coinage effected at the Mint during the last year, amounts to $2.406,875, comprising $395,717 in Gold coins—$1.994,678 in silver, and $16,580 in copper. The number of pieces of all kinds is stated to be 7,674,301.]

In the Senate, Feb. 9, Mr. Iredell, from the Committee on the Contingent Fund of the Senate, to which had been referred a resolution submitted by Mr. Woodbury, in relation to the printing and distribution of the public documents, reported the same with an amendment; which was read, and ordered to be printed.

In Senate, 10th inst. Mr. Barnard presented four memorials from the inhabitants of the city and county of Philadelphia, remonstrating against the passage of any law which might be calculated to interfere with the regular transmission of the U. S. Mail on Sunday.

The Tariff.—The U. States Telegraph, of the 9th inst. remarks: "The bill for the reduction and modification of the duties on certain imported articles, introduced on 5th inst. by Mr. McDUFFIE, from the Committee of Ways and Means, was, upon a division by yeas and nays, laid upon the table by a majority of 107 to 79. This disposition of this bill, we are induced to believe, proceeded from an unwillingness to discuss the propriety of a reduction of the duties at this time, on the part of many who are in favor of such a measure—under a belief that the public mind is not now prepared to give it approbation; and under a hope that the approaching extinguishment of the national debt will produce a new era in the legislation of this country.

SLOOP OF WAR HORNET.

In the House of Representatives U. States, on 9th inst. a bill was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the relief of the widows, children, or other relatives of the officers, seamen, and marines, of the United States' Sloop of War Hornet, lost, there is too much reason to be feared, off Tampico in the Gulf of Mexico, during the tremendous gales on that coast in September last. The provisions of the bill are, that they shall receive the amount of six months pay in addition to the pay which might be due to the officers and crew respectively, on the first of January 1830 It was made the order of the day for Wednesday the 17th instant, and directed to be printed.

New Hampshire.—The election of Governor in New Hampshire takes place early in March. The cadidates in nomination for the office are Gen. *Timothy Upham*, late Collector of Portsmouth, who will be supported by the anti-Jackson party; and Hon. *Matthew Harvey*, who is the candidate of the friends of the national administration

Rhode Island.—There are two candidates in nomination in this state for the office of Governor, viz:—His Excellency *James Fenner*, and Dr. *Asa Messer*, late President of Brown University.

The Supreme Court of the United States has refused the petition of Tobias Watkins, for a writ of *Habeas Corpus*.

Church Burnt.—On the morning of the 1st instant, about 1 o'clock, the stone Church of the Rev. Mr. Beecher, in Hanover street, Boston, was discovered to be on fire, and before the fire was extinguished, almost the whole interior of the building and the elegant organ were destroyed.

Massachusetts...We learn that the Hon. MARCUS MORTON has been nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, by SEVENTY members of the Massachusetts Legislature, avowedly the friends of the present National Administration.
U. S. Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 29.....Cotton 12½, feathers 23 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 5.75 to 5.85, Kenhawa salt 20 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 20, tallow 6 to 7, tobacco 3 to 7 cents per lb.

THE LATE CAPT. HUGH PARKS.

Captain *Hugh Parks*, under a paralytic stroke, died at his residence on Sugar Creek, in Mecklenburg county, N. C. on the 12th ult in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was born in the county of Rowan, and at an early age moved to the county of Mecklenburg and settled on Sugar Creek, where he lived ever since, and raised a highly respectable family, many of whom are now living; who, together with his widow and numerous other friends and acquaintances, deeply mourn his loss.

In his domestice relations, he was a kind husband, affectionate parent and humane master; as a citizen, he was an obliging neighbor, bevolent and kind to the poor, and took a deep interest in the education of poor children; and in the disposition of his estate made some provision for their benefit.

Captain *Parks* was a patriot and a soldier of the Revolution; and although he bore no distinguished command, yet he evinced his zeal in the cause and liberty of his country, by serving as a volunteer in the militia. He was in the Snow Camp and battle of Hanging Rock in South-Carolina, and performed several other tours of duty. In his department he was unostentatious, public spirited, and liberal. He took a lively interest in all matters calculated to promote the prosperity of his country, particularly public education and internal improvement; the first of which he had much at heart. Indeed, few men evinced more zeal for the prosperity and general welfare of their country than Captain Parks; and the death of such men may be justly considered a public loss. [*Communicated.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Hannibal, at New York from Liverpool, brought the Editors of the N. York Courier and Enquirer English papers to the 4th ult.

England.—The English papers are full of disquisitions on the liberty of the Press, a topic growing out of the prosecutions of the Morning Journal.

The report that Beau Brummel was appointed to a Consulship is flatly contradicted.

There seems to be a general attempt on the freedom of the Press in England, France and the Netherlands. This is a sign of the times.

It is asserted that several reforms or reductions in the Church patronage are to be attempted in the next Parliament.

A great meeting was recently held in Roscommon, Ireland, on the state of the country. It was declared necessary to re-enact the Insurrection Act.

The English monarchy completes this year a duration of 1000, from the time Egbert ascended the throne of *all* England

France.—Political excitement continues unabated in France.

It is affirmed that the liberals will not shake the confidence of the King in the Polignac Ministry.

Several of the female descendants of Joan of Arc, have been recently enobled by the King of France.

General Lafayette has arrived at Paris.

Spain and Portugal.—The King and Queen of Spain are enjoying their honey moon at Madrid in company with the Royal family of Naples. Bull baiting, fire works, and high masses were performing every day.

It is said that forty persons had recently left Oporto, to take refuge in France and England.

Russia.—The winter had set in at Odessa as early as the 13th Nov. The cause of the indisposition of the Emperor Nicholas, is stated to be this: The Grand Duke Michael pulled the ears of a Colonel, ordering his men to lay down their arms—Nicholas ordered another regiment to surround the mutineers and take them prisoners—this the Colonel refused to do—*argal*, Nicholas went to Petersburgh and got sick. A good story, no doubt.

Letters from St. Petersburgh mention a rumour of General Deibistch having met with so much mortification from persons envious of his glory, that he has determined upon leaving the Russian army, and retiring into Silesia. Preparations are making in the Russian capital to receive Hali Pacha, the Turkish Envoy, with distinguished honors. He will be treated as Ambassadors of the first rank, such as Lord Heytesbury, the Duke de Mortemart, etc.

Turkey and Egypt.—The insurrection in the neighborhood of Smyrna has been put down. A few heads were cut off—and a few persons hanged. Nothing further say the papers, with much *sang froid*. It is positively asserted that in the last battle between the Turks and Russians near Erzeroum, the Russians were beat. General Paskewitch had arrived at Tiflis, and given a dinner and a *tedeum*, on the termination of the war.

Greece.—It appears certain that Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg will have the suffrages of the three Powers who signed the Treaty of London, for the Royalty of Greece. Russia had nearly abandoned the choice to France, on account of her noble efforts in the cause of the independence of the Morea, and it is not astonishing that the present French Ministry should have received with favour the Duke of Wellington's candidate.
Journal des Debats.

THE MARKETS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 10.....Cotton 8 to 8½ bacon 5 to 6, peach brandy 49 to 55 apple do 30 butter 10 to 15, corn 40 to 45, flaxseed 95, flour 3 to 4, lard 7½, molasses 28 a 29, sugar 9 to 10½, salt 75 to 80, tallow 8, wheat 60 a 65, whiskey 25 to 27.....U. S. bank notes ¼ a 1 per cent. premium, Cape Fear ditto, 1½ a 2,

Salisbury Prices, February 25.....Cotton 11½ to 12 cents, corn 25 to 30, beef 2 to 3½, butter 10 to 12, flour 3.75 to 4 per barrel, wheat 55 to 65, Irish potatoes 25 to 30, sweet do. 20 to 25, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 17 to 22, salt 1.20 to 1.25, homespun cloth 18 to 25, whiskey 20 to 23, bacon 8 to 10.

Camden, Feb. 13.....Cotton 8½ to 9½, flour 5 a 5½ out of the wagons, that from Camden mills 6 to 7; wheat 85 a 93, corn 45 to 50, oats 32, salt 75, whiskey 30 to 35, bacon 8 to 12½.

Charleston, Feb. 8.....Cotton 9 to 9¼ cents, flour 5 a 5½, whiskey 27 a 30, bacon 7 a 8½, bagging 9 a 10, best kind of bagging 20 to 22, salt 40 to 50, corn 40 a 43, coffee 11 to 14.....N. Carolina bank bills two per cent. discount; Georgia, 1½ ditto.

Columbia, S. C. Feb 11.....Cotton 7½ a 9; flour 5½ to 6, whiskey 30 to 31½, bacon 6 to 11, wheat 87½ to 100, corn 45 to 50, salt 70 to 75.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 17th ult. by Burgess Gardner, Esq. Mr. John Hardin to Miss Ellen Baxter.

DIED,

Near this town, on Monday evening, the 15th instant, *Caroline E.* infant daughter of *William Chambers*, Esq. aged twenty-three months.

Coach and Gig Making

BUSINESS IN SALISBURY.

CYRUS W. WEST & Co. respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they intend to carry on the above business, in all its various branches. They have on hand a large supply of the best TIMBER that this part of the country affords, and will in a short time receive the most fashionable *Springs* and other Materials, from the North; which will enable them to execute their work in a style which shall not be surpassed by any in this section of the country. They are now making, and will in future keep on hand, all kinds of

WHEEL'D VEHICLES.

Orders for work from a distance, will be thankfully received and punctually attended to. REPAIRS of all kinds, will be done on the shortest notice, and lowest possible terms. The

Windsor Chair & Bed Stead

Making Business will also be carried on by the subscribers. All kinds of *Country Produce*, will be received, at reasonable prices, in payment for work

LIVERY STABLE.

The subscribers will also be prepared, in a few weeks, with Horses, Gigs, Sulkeys, Hacks, &c. for the accommodation of those who arrive in stages or otherwise, and may wish conveyances of this kind to any part of the country; as well as for the accomodation of the citizens of Salisbury, and others, who may wish to hire Horses and wheel'd vehicles. This establishment is kept at Cyrus W. West's old stand, a few doors east of Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment.

CYRUS W. WEST & Co.
Salisbury, Feb. 19, 1830. (7

☞ CYRUS W. WEST returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal share of patronage he has received for the last seven years; and hopes, that by a faithful attention to business, a continuance of the same will be extended to the above firm. *Feb.* 19.

Valuable Sale.

ON the 27th day of March next, at the house of *Peter Tice*, in the county of Davidson, by virtue of a Deed in Trust, to me executed by the said Tice, for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to expose to public sale, the valuable tract of land belonging to the said Tice, containing two hundred and thirty three acres, more or less; lying on Abbott's creek, adjoining Jacob Mock, Charles Tice, and others; which land contains a valuable Grist and Saw Mill For the greater part of the purchase money, the purchaser can have credit, by giving a bond, payable at the Cape Fear Bank, Salem, with approved securities; balance, cash, or such credit as on the day of sale those concerned may be willing to give. Further conditions to be made known on the day of sale.

JAMES WISEMAN, *Trustee.*
Davidson county, Feb. 13, 1830. 3t11

Centre School.

THE subscriber having commenced a School at Centre Church, Iredell County, respectfully informs the public, that a few boys will be received, who can be well recommended. The rates of tuition will be; for Latin and Greek, ten dollars; and for English Grammar and Geography, six dollars per session, of six months.

Board can be had with respectable families, at one dollar per week.

ALEXANDER A. HALL.
February 12th, 1830. 3t9

Estate of Henry Myers.

TO all persons indebted to the estate of the late Henry Myers, dec'd. by book account or otherwise; also, those who have demands against said estate, are requested to present them to the Executor, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

PETER AIREY, *Executor.*
September 11th, 1828. 2t8

Gold Washer.

THE subscriber claims to be the inventor of the improved Lever Power Gold Washing Machine; and forbids all persons from making or using the same, as he intends applying for a patent. A model of the machine can be seen at Brindletown, Burke county, N. C.

T. W. A. SUMTER.
Feb. 15, 1830. 3t9

Salisbury Tax Returns!

PURSUANT to law, in such case provided, the undersigned gives notice, that he is ready to receive, at his office, at all reasonable hours, (and will continue thus to receive, until Friday, the 5th of March next—after which day, the law requiring that a more summary mode of procedure be resorted to) the Returns of Polls and Real Estate subject to a Corporation Tax in the Town of Salisbury.

All tenements, Lots and Lands, within the limits of the Town; and all free male persons between the ages of 21 and 45,—and all slaves, male and female, over 12 and under 50 years of age, resident in the town on the 1st day of Feb'y. inst.—are required to be returned.

2t06 PHILO WHITE,
Magistrate of Police.
February 17th, 1830.

Mocksville Academy.

AN absence on business for a few weeks, to the South, has prevented the subscriber from commencing the exercises of this institution at his usual time. The necessity of a continued absence of two or three weeks into Virginia, will further delay the opening of his school until the first of March, at which time he will be prepared to attend to it strictly, and continue it on up to the 25th of December next: so that he will be enabled to make out the scholastic year of ten months, by omitting his summer vacation.

It is hoped it may be said without the imputation of presumption, that few private establishments possess fairer claims to public patronage than this institution. The healthiness, and the almost entire exclusion from examples of vice and dissipation, of its situation; the intelligence and general morality of the citizens of the village, with whom the pupils are allowed occasionally to associate; the cheapness of board and tuition; the long experience and strict discipline of the teacher, whose attention, with a like assiduity, is directed to the advancement of his pupils in substantial learning and morality, are advantages that will not be altogether overlooked by parents and guardians who have children and wards to educate.

PRICE of TUITION:

For Spelling, Reading and Writing, by the month	$1.00
For the same, with Arithmetic, English Grammar and Geography	1.50
For the higher branches of Arithmetic, Geometry, Trigonometry, natural and moral Philosophy, History, Latin, &c. &c.	2.00

Board can be had in the best families in the village and neighbourhood at 5 dollars per month, including all expenses except candles, which each boy must furnish for himself. The subscriber can accommodate eight or ten boys with board, for the year; whose moments of leisure and relaxation from the duties of the School, instead of being worse than thrown away in idle play and dissipation, shall be steadily and constantly directed to improvements in agricultural exercises, upon the plan of the best practical writers upon that important and long neglected subject, and the teacher's own experience. In adopting this course, the subscriber has a threefold object in view: First to obviate, if possible, the contraction of habits among his pupils of frivolous amusements, idleness and dissipation; secondly, to train them to healthy and useful exercise; and thirdly, to lay the foundation, practically and scientifically, for that pursuit in life upon which we are all compelled to depend ultimately.

If a sufficient number of boys be engaged to justify the trouble and expense, the writings of the best authors will be provided; and ground for cultivation laid out for each boy, the profits of whose labour will be disposed of to the best advantage for his own benefit, deducting a small rent for the land and tools. No boy will be received as a boarder, with the subscriber, who does not conform to the rules laid down for the conduct of the whole. 4t*9

WILLIAM BUFORD.

February 13th, 1830.

Wholesale Hardware Store

NO. 99, PEARL STREET,
Nearly opposite the Pearl Street House,
NEW YORK.

FOLGER & LAMB, are now receiving a full supply of seasonable GOODS. Their assortment comprises nearly every article in the line; which they will sell at the lowest market prices. They have on hand,

Real stag, fancy Forbuck, horntip and white bone table and desert Knives and Forks and Carvers; table and butchers' Steels; butcher, Bread shoe Knives; a great variety of pen, pocket and two-blade Knives; sportman's piece Knives, Spearpoint, razorblade, and springback pocket Knives; Sheepshears, Scissors and Razors, shoe Pinchers and Rippers, Pryers, Carpenters' lath, shoemaker's and saddler's Hammers; coopers' and carpenters' Composses, Corn Mills, Patent Coffee Mills, bench and hand Vises, bright thumb and japan'd Norfolk Latches, lifting Handles, nail and spike Gimblets, Sickles, Rat Traps, Waffle Irons, welded and rivetted table hinges, H and HL Hinges, pew Hinges, chest Hinges, cast Butt Hinges, flat and round Bolts, Woodscrews, iron and steel Knitting Pins, Mouse Traps, Gridirons, iron Candlesticks, pod and Screw Augers, Steelyards, single and double handscrew Plates, Scale Beams, Knob Latches, Bed Screws, Bellows Pipes, Axes, carpenter's and coopers' Adzes; mincing Knives, Trowels, Hoes, Chisels and Gouges, Plane Irons, Drawing Knives, Saws of all kinds, Files and Rasps, composition Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans, short and long handle Frying Pans, Cow Bells, Cooks' Ladles, Brass Kettles, house and alarm Bells, Curry Combs, English and American Scythes, Straw Knives, Slates, Inkstands, Awls, Shoe Tacks, Coach Wrenches, Stump Joints, whitewash, paint, shoe, scrubbing, furniture, clothes, and dusting Brushes; cut and Wrought Tacks; brass, and Irionhead Shovels and Tongs; Iron Wire, Braces and Bitts, Tap Borers, Iron Weights, Sad Irons, Toy Irons, Pins and Needles, Fish Hooks, Snuffers, and Snuffer Trays, Bread Baskets, Tea Pots, Tea Trays and Waiters, Gun Flints, Oilstones, Gun Locks, Powder Flasks, Shot Bags, Whipthongs, Combs, Commode Knobs and Rings, Curtain Pins, Escutcheons, Bedcaps, Brass Butts, Brass Nails, Brass Cocks, Tea Caddies, Window Pullies, Anvils and Vises, Trace Chains, sand Paper, Bed Keys. British and American Inkpowder, Spectacles, Box Rules, slate and lead Pencils, brass bracket and Chamber Candlesticks, bone coat and Vest Moulds, Suspender Buttons, gilt, white metal, and yellow metal coat and vest Buttons, Pearl Buttons, polished steel coat and vest Buttons, steel Tobacco Boxes, Curtain Rings; Japan'd Lamps, Capwire; Iron Tutania, Britania, and plated table and tea Spoons; Corkscrews, hair and tooth Brushes, Beads; French and Dutch Snuff Boxes,; iron and brass Knockers, Joiners' Squares, Spoke Shaves, Spurs, brass thumb Latches, Pocket Books, knob, mortice, closet, chest, cupboard, trunk, pad, and till locks, Spades and Shovels, halter Chains, Blacking, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Tailors' and Women's Thimbles, Tenter Hooks, patent metal Cocks, Razor Strops, Horse Cards, cotton and wool Cards, trace and leading line Rope, Bed Cords and Clothes Lines, copper Tea Kettles.

They also keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of

Cut and Wrought NAILS,
Wagon and Cart BOXES;

which are sold at the Manufacturers' prices.

FOLGER and LAMB refer to Messrs. Austin and Burns, of Salisbury; and Samuel F. Gelston and Co. of Cabarrus county.

February 8, 1830. 107

Valuable Store HOUSE FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent, possession to be given on the first of May next, his STORE, at present occupied by Kyles and Meenen, situated on the east corner of the Court-House square. It is the best stand for business in Salisbury, and the building is large and commodious, being 72 feet in length, with three rooms below, (a store-room, counting room and ware-house,) two above, and a good cellar. The store will be rented for one year, or a term of years, as may be desired. To any person desirous of establishing himself in the Mercantile Business, in a flourishing and healthy village, situated in a rich and populous district of country, a better stand will rarely be opened.

For terms, apply on the premises, to

ANDREW MATHIEU.

Salisbury, Feb. 15, 1830. 4t*9

☞ The Editor of the Fayetteville Observer will insert the above four weeks, and forward his account.

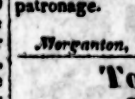
Morganton Hotel.

THE subscriber having leased the extensive Buildings in the Town of Morganton, N. Carolina, formerly occupied by *David Tate*, as a TAVERN, has opened a *House of Entertainment*, prepared for the reception of Boarders and Travellers. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords; his Granaries are filled, and his Stables are attended with attentive and honest Hostlers; and, by his unremitted attention to his busines, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage. 3mt18

J. B. BOUCHELL.

Morganton, Feb. 6th, 1830.

To Travellers.



THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has just completed his *House of Accommadation*, situated on the dividing ridge of the waters of the Catawba and Rocky Rivers, immediately at that public cross road well known as the Rocky River and Wadesboro' Roads, leading from the interior of South Carolina and Charleston, by way of Cheraw and George Town on the one Road, and from the interior of North Carolina to Charleston, by way of Camden, on the other.

The subscriber informs the public, that he has spared no pains or expense to make those persons comfortable who may honour him with their custom; and assures them, that from the high situation of the above Roads, they may be safe in travelling them at all seasons of the year, and that the addition of his stand, makes the stages complete to and from Camden and Cheraw, to Charlotte, Salisbury and Concord, N. C., and also to the Virginia Springs; as well as to those persons visiting the Gold Region of North Carolina. A. C. LABATT.

Nov. 3d, 1829 95

THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

SALTRUM,

WILL stand the ensuing spring season, alternately at Lexington and Salisbury. The pedigree of this fine horse, and other particulars, will be made known, shortly, in handbills.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, Feb'y. 3d, 1830. 4t08

Notice to Distillers.

FOR to save labour and expense, the subscribers have obtained letters patent from the proper office, under the great seal of the United States, for setting 2, 3 or 4 still kettles or boilers &c. (under a new and improved plan) all to boil from one furnace, or one fire, at the same time, and not to interfere with each other. Any person wishing to make use of this new and useful plan, can do so by first obtaining a right, which can easily be procured by writing to Benton Clemmons, Clemmonsville, Davidson county, N. C. He has a number of rights already printed, so that he can make them to any person by their sending to him their names, and the county and state where they reside; he will forward the rights to them by mail. There is a Drawing with directions printed on every right shewing the plan, and how to set them up, that any person understanding how to work from a drawing can easily set them up. The expense of setting them up on this new and useful plan, is no more than setting them up in the old and usual way, and there can be as much Distilling done with one fire on this plan, as can be done by two fires on the old and usual plan, which is saving the labour and expense of cutting and hauling of one half of the fire wood, and making the fires that is made use of on the old plan.

We further give notice, that we forbid all persons (not having a right) to use our plan of setting up stills, or causing two or more stills to boil from one fire, and not to interfere with the boiling of each other, for themselves, or setting them for others: under the penalty of the law, as it will be put in force against all such offenders, as soon as the proprietors of the plan get information of the fact.

The proprietors propose to sell a single right or a right for a state or a county, on reasonable terms.

JOHN MILLAR,
BENTON CLEMMONS.

January 11th, 1830. 6t08

State of North-Carolina, Rutherford county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, October term, 1829: Elizabeth Wilmoth vs. Gabriel Wilmoth; Petition for Divorce. That whereas, a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Rutherford county, that the said defendant was not found; and proclamation having been made publicly at the court-house door of said county, by the Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed; it is therefore ordered by said court, that notice be given three months in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law to be holden for said county of Rutherford, at the court-house in Rutherfordton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness, James Morris, Clerk of said court, at Rutherfordton, the 3d Monday in Sept. 1829, and in the 54th year of our Independence. 3mt09 JAMES MORRIS.

BLANKS

OF every description, neatly executed at this Office.

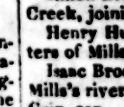
BOOK SALE.

I WILL sell, on a credit, at public auction, in Charlotte, on the week of Mecklenburg County Court, (22d inst.) an extensive *Law* and *Miscellaneous Library*. 2t7

MARSHAL T. POLK,
Admr. of J. Wilson.

Charlotte, Feb. 1st, 1830.

Burke County, North-Carolina.



THE subscriber intends opening a BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodating of all persons who may feel disposed to favour him with their custom. For the benefit of salubrious air, and a variety of Medical Waters, viz: Limestone, Chalybeate, Sulphur, Magnesia, Freestone, &c. this situation is surpassed by none. The valley in the Turkey Cove, is surrounded by mountains, which have a very romantic appearance; and they encircle a beautiful plain, where any person who wishes to take an airing in a carriage, or on horse-back, can have quite a pleasant road for several miles. This noted situation lies thirty miles west of Morganton, and six miles from the Western road to Asheville; the Cove road takes off at Capt. James McDowell's, of the Pleasant Gardens; where persons can get every information necessary; and when they arrive at Wood Lawn, in the Turkey Cove, will meet with good accomodations, and every necessary attention from the subscriber, who flatters himself he will be able to make it quite a pleasant retreat, to all who visit him JAS. H. E. GREENLEE.

January 30th, 1830. 5t09

Land for Taxes.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Asheville, Buncombe county, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, (being the 5th day of April, 1830) the following tracts of LAND, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon, and all costs accruing.....unless previously paid.

A tract of Davis's heirs, 300 acres valued at $500, on Clear Creek, joining Samuel Edney, and others.

Thomas Case sen. 200 acres, $400, on the Mills's Gap road, known by the name of Point Look Out.

Alexander M'Kinney, 400 acres. $300, on the waters of Saluda, on or near the Gap Creek road.

James Nelson, 300 acres, $200, two tracts, one on the Blue Ridge, joining lands of Wm Mince, the other on the waters of Willow Creek, joining lands of Samuel Cantrill and others.

Milton Poor, deceased, 300 acres. $600, on French Broad river, joining lands of John Spann and others.

Bird and John Laughter, 150 acres. $600, on Clear Creek, near or joining lands of John Morrison.

John Capps, 450 acres, $350, on the waters of Green River, near or joining lands of Daniel Justus.

Solomon Morgan, 100 acres, $25, on the waters of Packlette, near or joining lands of Stephen Morgan, sen.

Simon Brown, 114 acres, $100, on Catwood's Creek, joining lands of John Justus and others.

Henry Hughes, 150 acres. $100, on the waters of Mills's River.

Isaac Brock, 75 acres, $100, on the waters of Mills's river, near or joining lands of John McCain, sen.

William Jenkins deceased, 400 acres, $1200, on Hooper's Creek, and the Mills's Gap road.

Robert Taylor, 200 acres, 350 dollars, on the Cooper's Gap road, and waters of Green river.

James Sutherland, 100 acres, assessed at 100 dollars, on the waters of Saluda, joining lands of Fleming Hodges and others.

Francis Coventon, 245 acres, 50 dollars, on the waters of Packlette, joining lands of Jonathan Pace and others.

David Myers, 1040 acres, in 3 tracts, assessed at 1040 dollars, one tract of 640 acres on the Devil's Fork, joining lands of Abraham Steel; one of 200 acres joining the above 640 acre tract; 200 acres on Henderson's Creek, joining Abraham Steel's land.

John Odle, 147 acres, 50 dollars, on a little creek of Mud Creek, that Francis Byers now lives on.

Richard Lewis, 200 acres, 400 dollars, on Clear Creek, joining lands of Jacob Loida and others.

Richard Lewis and James Erwin, 200 acres, in two tracts, 250 dollars, one tract of 100 acres, on the Ready Patch, and one of 100 acres on Turn Breeches Creek.

Wallace Alexander's heirs, 200 acres 200 dols., on Clear Creek, joining lands of George Allen and others.

Allen Twitty, 500 acres in three tracts, 500 dollars, one tract of 200 acres on the Blue Ridge and waters of Green river, joining lands of Jos. Stepp; one tract of 200 acres on the Devil's Fork, near or joining lands of David Myers; and 100 acres on the waters of Green river, near or joining lands of William Justus and Robert Jones.

I, N. Harrison, Sheriff of Buncombe county, do hereby certify, that the above copy is a true list of lands on which the taxes are due and not been paid, for the year 1828 6t*11

N. HARRISON, *Sh'ff.*
By DAVID REES, *D. S.*

February 2d, 1830.

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville, April,* 1st 1828. 11

State of North-Carolina, Burke county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, September term, 1829: Keziah Singleton vs. Christopher Singleton: Divorce. Ordered by court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at our next superior court of law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the court house in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him. 3mt09 WM. W. ERWIN, C.P.

ALMANACKS.

FOR sale, at the office of the Western Carolinian, the "Farmers and Planters Almanack," for the year 1830: price, 10 cents a piece.

POETRY.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY.

Great Lord of all! Eternal King!
Who shall thy boundless mercy sing,
Who shall thy wond'rous power proclaim,
Or pay due homage to thy name.

With the first beams of morning light,
Thy glory bursts upon our sight,
And when the sun withdraws his rays,
The moon and stars proclaim thy praise.

Thy goodness and thy might are seen
In earth's fair fields of living green,
And when we gaze on worlds on high,
Thy grandeur glitters through the sky.

The boundless ocean owns thy sway,
The angry waves thy will obey;
The tempest speaks aloud thy wrath,
The lightning shows thy fearful path.

To Thee, the ever mighty King,
The universe shall tribute bring;
Thy glory and thy praise shall last
When life's vain fleeting scene is past.

THE BIBLE.

The following Lines are attributed to Lord Byron, and are said to have been written by him in his Bible:

Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries.
Oh, happiest they of human race,
To whom our God has given grace
To hear, to read, to fear, to pray,
To lift the latch and force the way;
But better they had ne'er been born,
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn.

MISCELLANY.

MARSHAL NEY.

At the Battle of Borodino, or, as the French call it, of the Moskwa, the most sanguinary in modern times, the bravest of the brave surpassed himself, and nobly earned the princely title with which his imperial master rewarded him on the field. But the most valuable service he ever rendered France was in the deplorable retreat from Moscow. His station was in the rear—the post of danger and of honour—and he was the chief, if not (excepting Napoleon himself,) the only, hope of the troops. In the story of this flight, for such it was, every thing is so wonderful that posterity would disbelieve the details if one contemporary voice had been raised against them. That with a handful of worn-out followers, destitute of every necessary, he should repel the assaults and arrest the progress of untired, well-provided, and countless legions; that while his heroic little band was daily diminished by hunger, cold, lassitude, he should yet bid defiance to the whole Russian host; in a word, that Ney's desperate valour should have secured the escape of any remnant of the grand army, must ever excite the astonishment of the world. At one time, after leaving Krasnoi, the whole Russian army lay between him and Napoleon; but, though he had only three thousand men, he resolved to cut his way through the intervening legions. When summoned by Miloradovitch to capitulate, 'A Marshal of France never surrenders!' was his only reply, as he fearlessly led his devoted companions against the destructive batteries of the Lesmina. He then made a circuit at midnight to the banks of the Dneiper, which he crossed on blocks of ice, in spite of all obstacles, and, finally, with fifteen hundred men, joined the Emperor. Well might Napoleon be unable to find language sufficient to express his admiration of the hero: 'What a man! what a soldier! what a vigorous chief!' While he still feared that the Marshal had fallen into the hands of the Russians, he declared that he would willingly give three millions of francs for his ransom. His joy may well be conceived when Ney returned and received his embrace. The latter had soon afterwards the nearly undivided honour of saving the wreck of this once mighty host at the passage of the Berezina. The story of Waterloo need not be repeated here. We shall only observe, that on no occasion did the bravest of the brave exhibit more impetuous, though hopeless, valour.—Five horses were shot under him; his garments were pierced with balls; his whole person was disfigured with blood and mud, yet he would have continued the contest on foot while life remained, had he not been forced from the field by the dense and resistless columns of the fugitives.

Murray's Family Library.

Col. Drayton, member of the H. of R. from Charleston (S. C.) has written to his constituents, that though he had presented and caused to be referred to the committee of internal improvement, the petition of the South Carolina Rail Road Company, he could not, without a departure from principles which he had frequently expressed, support their application for aid from the national coffers.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

The following is an extract of a letter from *Thomas Jefferson*, then President of the United States, to Mr. John Page, dated at Washington, July 17, 1807.

"I have never removed a man merely because he was a Federalist: I have never wished them to give a vote at an election, but according to their own wishes. But as no government could discharge its duties to the best advantage of its citizens, if its agents were in a regular course of thwarting instead of executing all its measures, and were employing the patronage and influence of their offices against the government and its measures, I have only requested they would be quiet, and they should be safe: that if their conscience urges them to take an active and zealous part in opposition, it ought also to urge them to retire from a post which they could not conscientiously conduct with fidelity to the trust reposed in them; and on failure to retire, I have removed them; that is to say, those who maintained an active and zealous opposition to the government."

Georgia Gallantry.—The attendance of females in the Court as witnesses, except in criminal cases, is dispensed with, and their testimony taken by interrogatories, precisely, we believe, as if they resided out of the country, or were beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, and their refusals to appear before the Commissioners and testify, punished by the same penalties.

C. Sarolina Methodist Conference.

It is said, that the session of this body, just over, has been in many respects, the most interesting ever held; but the circumstance which most remarkably distinguishes it, is the division of the Conference District into two separate Conferences. The South Carolina Conference will hereafter be bounded by the Savannah river on the west. The Conferenc which has been created west of that boundary, will be designated the Georgia Conferance. The Georgia Conference will meet at Macon, Geo. on the 5th January, 1831; and the South-Carolina Conference in Fayetteville, on the 20th January, 1831. *Ral. Reg.*

Free Blacks.—The British are encouraging the emigration of free blacks to Canada. It seems that certain colored persons have *purchased* 120,000 acres of excellent land, in Upper Canada, and have a million at their refusal. Many have already left Ohio, &c. for this colony, and it is supposed that its number will equal 2000 in the spring.

Capital Punishment.—We perceive with pleasure, that at the recent session of the Tennessee Legislature, an act was passed, abolishing the punishment of death for all offences, except *Murder of the first degree.* All other offences to be punished by confinement in the Penitentiary, just ordered to be established, for a longer or shorter period. We look forward to the day when North-Carolina shall imitate so laudable an example.. *Ral. Reg.*

New Definition.—The Adams men call the turning out of their party, the "*march* of intellect."

"*Rope's end.*"—David killed Goliah with a leather sling, and James Rope, of Vermont, has killed himself with a rum sling. *St. Louis Beacon.*

Gloves and Mittens.—It is stated that gloves and mittens to the value of $130,000 annually are made in Johnston, Montgomery County, New York. Who would have thought it? This state, New Jersey, most of Pennsylvania and New England, are supplied with gloves and mittens of the Johnston make. *N. Y. Enq.*

RETORT NOT COURTEOUS.

A gentleman told a lady she was wondrous handsome; who replied, 'I thank you for your good opinion, and wish I could say as much of you.' 'You might madam,' said he, 'if you should lie, as I did.'

A lady once observed to her sister, 'I wonder my dear you have never made a match; I think you would be *brimstone*.' 'No, not the brimstone, only the *spark*.'

Groceries and Hardware.—In Augusta, Geo. on the 27th inst. Mr. William Bacon, was married to Miss E. C. Castles.